

LOSS OF VOICE After Acute Bronchitis CURED BY USING **AYER'S Cherry Pectoral** A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry



Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SASSAPARILLAS

J. A. Hudson on Silver.

The editor of the Macon Times does not believe in any "pent up Utica to confuse his powers." He has overleaped the limited space afforded by the columns of his own wide-awake weekly journal, and has seemed elbow room in that metropolitan daily, the St. Louis Republic, to air his views in the fight against the free coinage of silver.

In the Republic of October 23rd, Mr. Hudson combats the idea of a fixed value of gold, whether in coin or in bullion, and endeavors to disprove the statement made by silver papers and speakers that the Bank of England fixes the price of gold, because of a law in England requiring her bank to buy all "gold bullion presented at 31s. 17s. and 9d. per ounce, which is about 3 cents less than it is worth at the U. S. mint" where it may be coined free of charge.

One paragraph from Mr. Hudson's article will be sufficient to show the drift and fallacy of his argument.

"Suppose an Englishman has an ounce of gold which he wishes to trade for the necessary labor to dig a certain ditch. That the ditch-diggers may know just how much gold he has and its fineness, he takes it to the Bank of England and receives an ounce of coined gold, less about three cents. He then lets it be known that he wants to exchange that gold for the digging of the ditch, and a dozen ditch-diggers commence bidding for the metal. At last a contract is made. Now who fixes the value of gold, the Bank of England or the ditch-digger? Indeed, what has the Bank of England to do with it? Suppose the men desired to exchange the gold for beef and after receiving a number of bids for the coin from the butchers, a trade is made; who sells the price on the gold, the butchers or the Bank of England?"

Of all the ludicrous and absurd illustrations that we have ever yet seen in print to prove where gold gets its value we think the one printed in the St. Louis Republic of Oct. 23rd, over the signature of J. A. Hudson, bears the palm.

Did the ditch-diggers bid on the work to determine the price of gold, or did they bid for the purpose of determining what they could get for their labor? The gold was money, the labor was a commodity. Does money determine the value of commodities, or do commodities determine the value of money? According to Mr. Hudson the latter proposition is true, and in consequence he is contending for a new principle in political economy.

Suppose it were true, as Mr. Hudson avers, that "Jefferson and Benton declared the value of gold is a commercial matter altogether and is regulated by mutual agreement, between those who give it and those who receive it."

Who are the parties who thus give or receive gold? The Bank of England, the mint of England and the mint of the United States constitute one of the parties made so by law,

and any individual who mines or buys gold bullion may become, voluntarily, the other party.

The bank or mint do no force any individual to trade with them, but they give every man an assurance that they will pay a stipulated price for every ounce of gold bullion brought to them for exchange. Hence men who engage in mining gold know just what they can get for it when they begin work.

Can the ditch-digger say what price his labor will command next year? Can the farmer predict with any degree of certainty what price he will get for next year's crop? When ditch-diggers are very plentiful and are willing to work, and digging is scarce, their remuneration is light, and vice versa. So with the farmer. He finds the price of his products is governed by the law of supply and demand for them, not that the price of money changes.

Who ever heard of one of our stock traders returning from a market, in which he lost money, say gold was high this time and I lost money. Would he not say instead, beef was low and attribute that as the cause of his loss?

Suppose Mr. Hudson were a farmer, and raised a crop of corn last year, which he sold readily at 50 cents per bushel, and that he raised another crop this year and finds slow sale for it at 20 cents per bushel. The intrinsic value of the corn is just the same. Has the price of gold gone up or the price of corn gone down?

Again, last year, he could have bought at any hardware store steel wire nails at 2 cents per pound. This year he has to pay 4 cents per pound for the same nails. Has the price of gold gone down or the price of nails gone up? Most assuredly the latter is true.

The Bank of England, the mint of England and the mint of the United States have had a uniform price for gold bullion for many years. That price is not regulated by the law of supply and demand, as is the case with mere commodities, such as labor, corn and other farm products, or even silver bullion, which has been reduced to a commodity by adverse legislation.

A western traveler through the eastern states, not long since, said among other things, "the eastern people hate silver." We fear that Brother Hudson is rapidly passing in to the same frame of mind, and perhaps there is a reason for it.

Uncle John Gaston, of Keytesville, who spent two years out West at hard labor in a silver mine and got nothing, says he "loves silver still, all the same."

Not so with Brother Hudson, his wrestling with a western mine to no good, we fear, has caused him, like the eastern people, to hate silver, hence his effort to secure its extinction.

Much sickness and considerable fatality has prevailed in and around Old Bloomington of late. The sickness is confined to children and sick people.

GOLDEN RULES.

Alexander Dumas, the younger, has formulated some rules for health, wealth and happiness, of which we give an abstract. They are mostly good rules to observe, and they certainly will help in the struggle for happiness:

Walk two hours every day; sleep seven hours every night, go to bed always alone, if you need to sleep; get up as soon as you wake; work as soon as you are up; eat only when you are hungry, and drink only when you are thirsty; and eat and drink always slowly.

Never speak except when it is necessary, and never say more than half of what you think. Never write anything that you cannot sign, and never do anything that you cannot not avow.

Never attempt to produce anything without a thorough understanding of that which you undertake, and destroy as little as possible.

Try to be simple, to become useful, to remain free, and before denying God wait until somebody proves to you that He does not exist.

Call and see those new style leather belts at Mrs. C. P. Vandiver's. They are only 25 cents each.

Brill, the grocer, will not be under sold.

What Money Is.

It is a kind of a bill of exchange, or order payable at the will of the bearer.—Professor Bandeau.

Trade arises out of the division of labor. The needs of money comes from the fact of trade.—Price's Principles of Currency.

Money is coin, stamped metal, usually gold, stamped by public authority and used as a medium of commerce.—Webster.

Money is a medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does the work, is money, no matter what it is made of.—Professor Walker's Political Economy.

No methods have been hitherto formed to establish a medium of trade equal to all advantages to its bills of credit made legal tender.—Benjamin Franklin.

Money is simply employed for bartering, as a ship for carrying. Its action is similar to carts; it fetches for the owner the things he is in want of.—W. S. Jevons.

Treasury notes secured by the pledges of the faith and credit of the government without interest, will make better currency than silver or gold.—Victor Bonnet.

Money is a value created by law; it is, however, a fact.—Henry Cernuschi.

The gold dollar is not a commodity having intrinsic value, and every dollar has the same value without regard to material.—The gold dollar has not intrinsic value.—Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Page 246.

The intrinsic value idea of money was the idea in the days of crude barbarism. The simplest and most perfect form of money is that which represents nothing but transferable debts, such as paper. It is only when states have reached a high degree of civilization that they adopt this perfect form of money.—Ries' Encyclopedia.

What power there is over the currency is vested in congress. If the power to declare what is money is not in congress, it is annihilated. We repeat money is not a substance, but an impression of legal authority, a printed legal decree.—United States Supreme Court Reports 12 Wallace, Page 515.

Anything which freely circulates from hand to hand, as a common acceptable medium of exchange in any country, is in such country, money, even though it ceased to be such or to possess any value in passing into another country. In a word, an article is determined to be money by reasons of certain functions (to pay debts) without regard to its form or substance.—Appleton's Encyclopedia.

Money is the sovereign authority impress of that authority. The authority which coins are stamps itself upon the article can select what substance it may deem suitable to receive the stamp and pass as money. And it can affix what value it seems proper, independent of the intrinsic value of the substance upon which it is affixed.—Judge Tigney Constitutional Law, Page 221.

The money of the country is that thing, whosoever that may be, which is commonly accepted in exchange for property and in payments of debts, whether so accepted by force of law, or by universal consent. Its value does not arise from the intrinsic qualities which labor or general consent may confer.—Senator John P. Jones.

For more than a hundred years the Shakers have been studying the remedial properties of plants. They have made many discoveries, but their greatest achievement was made last year. It is a cordial that contains already digested food and is a digester of food. It is effective in removing distress after eating, and creates an appetite for more food so that eating becomes a pleasure. Pale, thin people become plump and healthy under its use. It arrests the wasting of consumption. There never has been such a step forward in the cure of indigestion as this Shaker Cordial. Your druggist will be glad to give you a little book descriptive of the product.

Give the babies Laxol, which is Castor Oil made as palatable as Honey.

Wanted.

Poultry and eggs in any quantity, to be delivered at the basement of the Farmer's bank in Keytesville, or at Agee Brothers' grocery.

Highest market price paid.

A. J. PARKINS.

DO NOT WASTE MONEY

By buying your Hardware of other dealers without giving W. D. Vaughan an opportunity to show you his splendid stock and quote you prices.

A Coal or Wood Thief

is pilfering in your bin, and you permit it. A cooking stove that has to be overfired to be coaxed to cook at all, and dumps its fuel without digesting it is a downright robber.

Majestic Steel Range

saves food and fuel enough in two years to pay for itself. All parts unbreakable—steel and malleable iron. Its heat can't escape. A quick and even baker. You can learn all about the Majestic Cooking Range at our store. The Majestic is such a saver that it pays to discard a cast iron stove for one.

Superior Cook Stoves,

Guaranteed to give satisfaction; fire-back warranted for 15 years. Consumes less wood than any other stove on the market.

Moore's Air Tight Heater,

For coal keep fire 24 hours with doors closed. A stove that you can regulate the heat with perfect ease.

Wilson Wood Heater,

Four different styles, with top draft and ash pan.

Garland Base Heater,

Both upright and horizontal. Champion stoves of the world.

PEORIA BASE HEATER

Perfectly air tight. A stove so simple that a child can regulate the heat.

Superior and Economy Todd Wood Heaters

Sheet iron, beautiful designs, and give perfect satisfaction.

Best line of General Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, etc., to be found in Keytesville.

Repairing of all kinds promptly and neatly executed by a competent, practical workman.

Respectfully,

W. D. VAUGHAN, Keytesville, Mo.

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I WILL GIVE FROM

25 to 50 Per Cent. Off

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Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Misses' and Children's Caps and Baby Hoods

For the Next 30 Days.

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KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

Charlton Co. Real Estate Exchange KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

Will buy and sell or exchange lands for parties on the most reasonable terms and will also furnish reliable information as to the location, improvements and quality of any tract of land in the county.

We now have the following lands listed for sale, and can give you some good bargains:

- No. 1.—155 acres, 6 1/2 miles northwest of Keytesville, well improved and in high state of cultivation; good dwelling and all necessary out buildings; good orchard of 70 trees. Plenty of good water for all purposes; convenient to church, school-house and post-office.
- No. 2.—80 acres, 2 miles south of Indian Grove, good buildings and fence; orchard of 40 trees, all in high state of cultivation; from town, 30x40 feet, title perfect. Will be sold at a bargain.
- No. 3.—640 acres, 8 miles south of Marcelline, one of the best stock farms in Charleita county; large dwelling and stock barn; 800 acres in cultivation, balance in blue grass pasture and timber; stream running across eastern portion. Post-office on part of the farm. Will be sold at \$35 per acre; time given on part of the purchase money.
- No. 4.—40 acres of good timber land, 2 miles northwest of Muscle Fork; plenty of good timber on this tract; will be sold cheap.
- No. 5.—80-acre farm, 7 miles northwest of Keytesville, 60 acres in cultivation, 20 acres timber. Good comfortable dwelling and all necessary out buildings; convenient to school-house, post-office and church. Will be sold at a bargain.
- No. 6.—100 acres, 7 miles northwest of Keytesville, well improved; new dwelling and good barn; all in cultivation; will be sold; time given on part of the purchase money.
- No. 7.—530 acres, 5 miles southwest of Ballou, good dwelling and all necessary out buildings; well supplied with water; fine bearing orchard; within 2 miles of post-office. Convenient to church and school; all good land.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Call and see us. Office in court-house.

GEO. N. ELLIOTT & CO., Managers.